

Book Reviews

Blood and Urine Chemistry. By Gradwohl and Blaivas. Illustrated. Second edition. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. 1920.

The part of this book that deals with the technique of blood chemistry contains full directions for the determination of sugar, creatinine, creatine, uric acid, urea, non-protein nitrogen, cholesterol, etc. The directions are given in simple detail, but the use of a special laboratory is required.

The second part of the book dealing with urine analysis gives a full treatment of the subject.

The third part of the book deals with blood findings and their interpretation. It contains much information, but would be improved if condensed to about one-quarter size.

M. H. L.

Human Parasitology. By Damaso Rivas. 715 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Price \$8.00.

This book represents the twenty years' experience in parasitology of Doctor Rivas of the University of Pennsylvania. The facts of the subject are brought together in seven hundred pages, briefly enough for a student's text-book and encyclopedic enough for a physician's hand-book.

The book satisfies a great need, now that world commerce and world war have brought back new and strange diseases to the United States. The treatment of the subject is eminently practical. There are full notes on bacteriology, mycology, laboratory diagnosis, hematology and serology, as well as tables of references.

M. H. L.

Home Nursing. By Abbie Z. Marsh. 268 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1920. Price, \$1.25.

This volume of 268 pages includes the rudiments of hygiene; descriptions of the methods of performing such nursing procedures as are possible for an amateur nurse to attempt; first aid treatment in common accidents and emergencies; simple bandaging; care of infants, small children and the aged; infant feeding; diet in diseases; symptoms of some of the more common diseases. The book contains much information of value to mothers, most of which is very clearly expressed, but like most books of its kind, some portions are too condensed to be easily understood by those who have no previous knowledge of the subjects and had better have been omitted. Nevertheless the book will be a valuable guide for the "home nurse" and for home nursing classes.

Medical Clinics of North America. Volume III, Number 6 (Chicago Number, May, 1920). By Chicago Internists. Octavo of 286 pages with 18 illustrations and complete index to Volume III. Philadelphia and London: 1920. Issued serially, one volume every other month. Paper, \$12.00; Cloth, \$16.00 net. Consisting of six numbers per clinic year.

C. L. Mix: Lethargic encephalitis. Mediastinal tumors. **A. F. Byfield:** Errors in diagnosis. **I. A. Abt:** Infantile eczema. **I. Tumpeer:** Schick test. **J. E. Dyson:** Pyelitis in children. **A. K. Germann:** High sugar feeding. **C. S. Williamson:** Lymphosarcoma of the neck. Pernicious anemia with extreme dropsy. **S. Strouse:** Urticaria and angioneurotic edema. **J. G. Carr:** Bronchiectasis with pulmonary hemorrhage. Cholelithiasis with chronic jaundice. **C. G. Crullee:** Colic in the breast-fed infant. **P. Bassoe:** Abscess of brain. **R. Sonnen-schein:** Some non-suppurative forms of headache. **R. C. Hamill:** Cerebrospinal syphilis. Encephalitis. **W. W. Hamburger:** Differential diagnosis of cardiac and gastro-intestinal lesions, with par-

ticular reference to pectoral and extrapectoral angina. **J. C. Friedman:** Callous ulcer of stomach. Chronic non-specific enterocolitis. **J. H. Hess:** Care of premature infants. **F. Wright:** Hypertension in a woman at menopause. **M. Portis:** Syphilis of liver simulating gall-stones.

Sexual Impotence. By Victor G. Vecki, M. D., San Francisco, California. Sixth edition. 12mo of 424 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

One does not realize until he has read this book, the scope and number of conditions leading to sexual impotence. To the casual observer the subject is very limited, but to the keen observer of Dr. Vecki's type and experience, a vast field is opened up.

The author has collected a mass of authoritative reference from which he quotes, and amplifies or contradicts as his own experiences and observations dictate.

The book is divided into eight chapters, which deal with anatomy and physiology of the male sex organs; forms of impotence, with special divisions dealing with diagnosis, prognosis, prophylaxis and treatment.

Dr. Vecki's Introduction might cause somewhat of a mental shock to the purists and reformers, who advocate almost complete sublimation of acts or thoughts of a sexual nature. He considers man's sexual instincts one of his most important forces, and has only pity for the man who is bereft of the powers of coition.

His long years of experience has allowed him to draw distinctions between the cranky, dissatisfied, hypochondriacal impotent, and the buoyant, happy, vigorous man, who possesses his sexual faculties.

This book is well worth reading by every one of the medical profession. Much of it could be read with profit by the layman as well. L. L. S.

General and Dental Pathology. By Julio Endelman, M. S., D. D. S., and A. F. Wagner, A. M., M. D. 593 pp.; 440 illustrations and 4 colored plates. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 1920. Price, \$7.00.

In their preface the authors, Californians, state that it has been their "aim to treat the subject from the standpoint of gross and microscopic pathology. . . . The clinic and laboratory have been made use of extensively in the collection of data and an effort has been made to include only tangible information, excluding all statements of a more or less speculative character." They believe also that the comprehension of dental pathology rests upon a clear conception of those abnormal phenomena grouped under the heading of general pathology, a good condensed outline of which is given in the opening third of the book. The remaining 360 pages are enriched by many illustrations from original photographs and photo-micrographs, and the normal and pathological aspects of the tissues of the teeth proper and of their soft and bony investments are carefully and comprehensively considered. When dental radiograms and laboratory and clinical findings began definitely to point to pulpless and pyorrhetic teeth as agents of systemic infection, a common ground was furnished upon which physicians and dentists might meet. That a great deal of work in collaboration in this field remains to be done is evident; but it may be justly said that only those who have witnessed or performed the surgical removal of infected pulpless teeth or the laying back of gum flaps for the curement of "pyorrhetic pockets" can have an adequate picture of dental pathological conditions with their varied implications of mental and bodily disturbances.

L. V. O.